

BUTTE NEWS.

MORE THAN \$4,000,000

Splendid Increase in Silver Bow County's Valuation.

IT KEEPS ON GOING UP

County Assessor Allen Makes It \$20,000,000, Exclusive of Railroads, Which Represent at Least \$600,000 More.

County Assessor Allen and his deputies yesterday completed the assessment roll for Silver Bow county, and the showing made is a credit to a vigilant assessor and to the most prosperous community in the country. The total assessed valuation of all property in the county, not including railroad property, upon which the assessment is levied by the state board, is \$20,000,000, as against \$22,075,435 last year, being an increase of \$4,023,565. The valuation of the railroads is estimated at \$200,000, which would raise the total to \$20,200,000. There has been a general increase in the valuation of all property, but principally on improvements and personal property. A particularly gratifying change from last year's assessments is in the matter of mortgages, on which there has been a considerable decrease. Mr. Allen found a great deal of building being done by men of small means, who appear to have saved their money and invested it in homes.

Lewis and Clark county recently reported its total assessment at something over \$16,000,000, an increase of \$22,000 over last year. A comparison between the figures of the two counties is strikingly favorable to Silver Bow. The totals of the various items of assessment is taken from Assessor Allen's books and are as follows:

Total acreage in county, 38,874; value of acreage, \$320,545.
Number of town lots, 21,736; value of town lots, \$4,457,095; improvements on lots, \$4,088,200.
Cash value of improvements assessed to persons other than the owners of real estate, \$434,735.
Cash value of all real property and improvements, \$2,349,520.
Amount of mortgages held by residents of state, \$794,355.
Miles of telegraph lines, 273; value of same, \$5,180.
Miles of telephone, 63; value of same, \$11,000.

Depots, gravel beds, etc., of railroads, \$32,505. Express, electric light, water and street railway companies, \$61,600.
Miles of mining ditches, canals, etc., 117; value of same, \$45,325.
Watches, jewelry, plate, etc., \$22,310.
Furniture, \$157,829.
Musical instruments, \$39,513.
Libraries, \$28,105.
Merchandise, \$1,155,705.
Fixtures of saloons, stores, etc., \$150,643.
Farming utensils, \$935.
Machinery of all kinds, \$547,135.
Wagons, harness, etc., \$62,855.
Horses, 12 thoroughbreds, \$1,600.
Range horses, 1,368, \$8,180.
Common work horses and mules, 2,150, \$99,975.

Beef cattle, 177, \$4,985.
Stock cattle, 1,592, \$25,360.
Cows, 1,832, \$58,255.
Sheep, 1,784, \$2,765.
Hogs, 440, \$2,340.
Wheat, oats, etc., \$8,985.
Lumber, wood, coal, etc., \$26,260.
Solvent credits, \$408,220.
All other property, \$708,275.
Money, \$1,678,945.
Net proceeds of mines, \$7,749,910.
Value of all property within city limits of Butte, \$2,689,755.
Value of all property in Walkerville, \$454,135.
Total valuation of all property in county, not including railroads, \$20,000,000.
Total valuation, including railroads for 1896, \$22,075,435.

From the list of March up to the 1st of July the assessor collected \$14,857 in poll tax, \$78,947 road tax and \$21,850 on personal property for the state and county and over \$15,000 for the city of Butte. The books will be turned in by next Monday and on July 19 the county commissioners will sit as a board of equalization.

Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese.
Anaconda Races. Every day (except Sunday) during the race meeting at Anaconda, June 26 to July 24, the B. & P. will sell round trip tickets, Butte to Anaconda and return, for \$1.00.

Tickets good only on date of sale on train leaving Butte at 1 p. m., which will take passengers direct to race track. Returning leave Anaconda at 9 p. m.

Regular fare will be charged on train leaving Butte at 1 p. m. Sundays.

Trout fishing was never better than now in the troutery of the city of Hamilton. Write "The Ravalli" for rates.

Secure a portfolio to-day of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. "The Fight of the Century."

Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese.

IDAHO NEWS.

Goldbug Republican Surprised—A Murderer Pardoned.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Boise, Idaho, July 7.—Goldbug republicans in Boise were astounded to learn that Judge B. F. Olden, the nominee on the goldbug ticket for alderman, had withdrawn and came out flat-footed for the silver ticket. The republicans at one time talked of nominating Olden for mayor.

The supreme court to-day denied a rehearing in the case of the Vermont Loan & Trust company vs. Ross, Hoffman & Co. The supreme court had decided in this case that the coupon interest plan of the loan company constituted usury and held that the trust company must forfeit the interest.

A report reached here to-day that Richard Lusk was killed in the mountains a few miles up the river by being run over by a wood wagon. He is a brother of ex-County Commissioner Lusk.

The board of pardons to-day pardoned Richard Lusk, sent up for life from Boise county Sept. 28, 1885, for murder in the second degree, and Robert S. Zimmerman, sentenced in Ada county Sept. 2, 1885, for five years for burglary. Lusk killed a man named Prosper Langrois in a dispute over a placer claim near Placerville. The ground belonged to Lusk, but had been taken possession of by Langrois. Lusk asked him to surrender possession. He refused and in a subsequent difficulty Lusk killed him. When arraigned, the slayer pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and received a life sentence. Lusk is growing old, having reached his 68th year. The board was satisfied that the man was not a danger to society.

longer incarceration and granted him a pardon.
Action on other applications was as follows: Ray Gardner, continued until July 17; O. S. Herbert, murder in the second degree, 3 years, continued to July 17; the attorney general, expressing himself in favor of clemency; Lafayette M. Griffin, continued to July 17; Howard Perkins, sentenced from Bear Lake county for one year for grand larceny, continued until July 17. The sentiment of the board was favorable to the application of Robert E. Gray, sent up from Washington county June 1, 1896, for four years for grand larceny; sentence commuted to March 1, 1898.

Secure a portfolio to-day of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. "The Fight of the Century."

Where will you spend your vacation? If you enjoy fishing or beautiful scenery write "The Ravalli," Hamilton, Mont., for rates.

Secure a portfolio to-day of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. "The Fight of the Century."

Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese.

THE MARKETS.

Stocks and Bonds.
New York, July 8.—Profit taking was the order of the day in the stock market. The sending of the tariff bill to the conference ends the senate stage of the bill, the termination of which has formed the subject for speculation in the recent market. The termination is regarded as a favorable influence on values, but has been previously discounting, realizing sales were to be looked for in the natural order of things.

U. S. new 4's registered and coupon, 115 1/2
U. S. 4's registered, 115 1/2
U. S. 4's coupon, 115 1/2
U. S. 5's registered and coupon, 114 1/2
Atchafalpa, 112
American Express, 117
Burlington, 112 1/2
Canadian Pacific, 114 1/2
Great Northern preferred, 112 1/2
Central Pacific, 112 1/2
Illinois Central, 112 1/2
Lake Shore, 112 1/2
Lead Trust, 112 1/2
Michigan Central, 112 1/2
Missouri Pacific, 112 1/2
North American Co., 112 1/2
Northern Pacific, 112 1/2
Northern Pacific preferred, 112 1/2
Northwestern, 112 1/2
Northwestern preferred, 112 1/2
New York Central, 112 1/2
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern, 112 1/2
Pacific Mail, 112 1/2
Pullman Palace Car, 112 1/2
Rio Grande Western, 112 1/2
Rio Grande Western preferred, 112 1/2
Rock Island, 112 1/2
St. Paul, 112 1/2
St. Paul preferred, 112 1/2
Southern Pacific, 112 1/2
Sugar Refinery, 112 1/2
Union Pacific, 112 1/2
United Express, 112 1/2
Fargo Express, 112 1/2
Western Union, 112 1/2
General Electric, 112 1/2
National Linseed, 112 1/2

Money Market.
New York, July 8.—Money easy; closed 10 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange firm at \$4.57 for demand and \$4.56 1/2 for 90 days.

Metal Market.
New York, July 8.—Copper steady; brokers' price, \$11.12 1/2; exchange, \$11.12 1/2; 11 1/2%. Bar silver 99 1/2.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Live Stock.

Chicago, July 8.—In cattle buyers took hold quite freely and the supply was well taken at stronger prices, sales being largely 5 cents higher than yesterday. Common to choice native beef steers, with extra cattle, scarce and with \$5.10 to \$5.15; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fat heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; calves were slow of sale and suffered a further decline of 25 cents.

In hogs yesterday's late decline in prices was recovered. Sales were at an average range of \$3.15 to \$3.25, with the bulk of the transactions at \$3.15 to \$3.25; heavy packing hogs sold at \$3.15 to \$3.25; choice light weight hogs sold the best, being comparatively scarce, largely at \$3.00 to \$3.10.

Sheep were salable at \$2.00 to \$2.25 for the best to \$2.50 for prime natives, with sales largely at \$2.00 to \$2.25. Western and western predominated. Lambs, \$2.00 to \$2.25 for culls to \$2.50 for prime flocks. Mexicans sold at \$2.00 to \$2.25; western yearlings, \$2.00 to \$2.25. Receipts—Cattle, 8,000; hogs, 21,000; sheep, 18,000.

Wheat and Produce.

Chicago, July 8.—Wheat was again in the control of the bulls at the opening board to-day. There was no trading in July to speak of, but September was as lively as a small boy's "nigger chaser," and for a time fully as erratic. There were various reasons for the strength the market displayed. The Russian wheat crop was reported to be suffering from excessive rain and the Russian shipment in consequence to be buying American wheat on speculation. New York wired that foreigners were good buyers and wheat was doing damage to spring wheat according to some dispatches from there.

Close—September wheat 60 1/2; corn, 25 1/2; oats, 18 1/2; pork, \$7.12; lard, \$4.12; ribs, \$4.47. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 bushels; oats, 47,000 bushels.

Butch Mining Stocks.

Boston, July 8.—Boston & Montana, 130; Butte & Boston, 22 1/2.

Wool in London.

London, July 8.—There was continued animation shown at the wool auction sales to-day with prices hardening. A large portion of the offerings consisted of New Zealand produce. The home buyers operated better for cross breeds and the continent for merinos with prices firm. A poor lot of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools was offered, but sold well. Several thousand bales were sold privately for American account for immediate shipment.

An Episode.

From The New York Evening Journal.

"No, John!"
The words were spoken gently, yet firmly. Had I been older and more experienced in the ways of the gentler sex, I might have known that the answer was final.

But I was young—very, very young—and I was vain enough to think that she would be unable to resist my pleading. I entreated her to take back those cruel words; but she would not listen. I begged, I implored, but she was inexorable. Yet nothing I could say would move her. It was for my own good, she said, and some day I would thank her for it.

Her calm, cool manner angered me, and, forgetting the deference due the fair sex, I threatened violence.

She looked at me reprovingly and shook her head. She did not fear me in the least. Tortured beyond endurance by grief and anger, I burst into unmanly tears.

At last she was aroused. Drawing herself up to her full height, she said in angry tones: "No, John Henry, you can't have another piece of pie; and if you don't stop that noise, I'll spank you good!"

HE STILL LOVES MAGGIE

But Louis Vogt, the Aged Beau, Will Wait a Year.

FATHER ON THE WARPATH

He Invites Vogt to His House—Vogt Accepts the Invitation and There is Trouble All Around.

Louis Vogt and Maggie Mooney, the old man and the young girl from Red Rock who eloped but were prevented from getting married by the girl's father, are still negotiating for peace. The information comes from Red Rock that the charge of kidnapping against Vogt has been dismissed and the accused was discharged from custody, it having been made plain to the girl's father that as the "kidnaping" was done with her consent and practically at her request, no case could be made against Vogt. Mr. Mooney then changed his tactics and talked like a father to the girl and her aged lover. He pointed out to them the mistake of trying to get married in haste and urged them to put it off at least a year or two. They finally agreed to wait for one year with the understanding that if at the end of that time they were still in the notion of getting married to each other the father would give his consent to their union. Thus matters being settled things went along smoothly for a few days and then father, Mooney, invited Vogt down to the house to talk over matters a little further. Vogt, for some reason, became suspicious, and took a pick handle along with him for protection. He claims that as soon as he appeared on the Mooney premises the two heads of the family made hostile demonstrations toward him, and he took to his heels and started up the railroad track for the town of Red Rock, the Mooney habitation being several miles from town.

Father Mooney took after the fleeing man with a handkerchief and overtook him at a saloon in the town. To show that he bore no animosity toward his young sweetheart's father, Vogt invited Mooney to have a drink. Mooney declined the invitation and applied some strong language and bitter terms to Vogt and the men were only prevented from coming together by the interference of spectators. When the train left Red Rock for Butte yesterday the attitude of the two men toward each other was still very warlike.

Now to Enjoy
Camping Out

Suggestions of Importance to Outing Parties—Associate's Prime Factor in a Successful Trip.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Now that thoughts of vacation are foremost in the minds of the average citizen, the methods of enjoying the annual absence from business assume a prominence which dwarfs all other topics. In this portion of the country the feature which in the West is most frequent, camping out, is rarely thought of. If thought of it is dismissed with a shrug as impossible. But nothing need be considered impossible providing the party has sufficient money to enjoy the outing and hardihood sufficient to put up with inconveniences unknown in city life. Camping out is the most delightful manner of leaving care behind or watching it blown away by the winds on lake and forest. Everybody who desires it can camp out. But the best way of accomplishing this desire is a subject of intense anxiety and endless discussion. Here is one way—when no women are present.

Campers should be selected in all cases because of their congeniality, for no mode of existence on earth will so strain the friendship of a party of men as a camp. The first desideratum is that the party may be resourceful, full of life and willing to work. The man who goes into camp with the idea that he is simply to rest in the lazy manner of doing nothing is not a camper. He is about, and smoke or eat has no place in a well-regulated camp. He is a drone and the rest of the party will soon make him wish he had remained in the city. Look well to your companions, then, arrange the preliminaries.

Having selected the party, fix upon some place for the outing. Emulate the soldier in this, for nothing will dishearten a party so much as to start away on a camping trip with no clearly defined idea of where it is to be. Using Chicago as a basis of supplies, the military people say, one can find numberless places for a pleasant week or two under canvas. Any of the lakes in the northern part of the state or just across the Wisconsin line will furnish the ideal spot.

CUT UP THE WORK.

Having fixed upon the place and the means of reaching it, for transportation is more important than plenty of provisions, divide your party into departments. Follow the rule of the army in this regard and all will be well. Put the money needed into the hands of the treasurer. Let some man handle the matter of food supplies. Let another look after the shelter and bedding. He should also have charge of the transportation of the baggage. Another should precede the party to the camp ground and select a site, so that when the tents and lockers arrive the site can be reached rapidly and with due regard to the situation. This feature is of lasting importance for the comfort and pleasure of the party will largely depend upon it.

What should be taken along? First, as to food supplies. If you are going anywhere remote from railroad facilities and this would be better—take plenty of bacon and flour. Coffee and tea, tobacco and whiskey, of course, are demanded. Let the dishes be of tin and the chairs of canvas. The wind will pass through it and the air be rendered sweet and pure by this means. Have plenty of "ponchos" or rubber blankets. They will not add to the bundles, for they can be used to pack the other goods in. Blankets for sleeping, two to the man, are all that will be needed. Never mind about flooring for the tent—nature has provided for that. Boots for wet weather and early morning or heavy shoes should be worn. In these days of wheeling, "bike" costumes are

good enough for a camping outfit. Have flannel shirts, for you are out for a good time and not for dress. This will be about all that need be taken. Boats, of course, can be found at any of the lakes, and it would be folly to carry anything absolutely not needed. Butter and such truck is out of place in a camp—at least in the supplies taken away.

ESTABLISHING THE CAMP.

Let the man who fixes the site of the camp find some place seventy yards from the lake shore, preferably in a light wood. Then let him select the site for the tent, where it will pitch gently toward the water, that the rains, if any, fall, may drain away and not enter the tent. Let the camp be across the lake from some leeches for sanitation demands that the refuse about large houses be remote from any camp. Besides, it is easy to cross the lake in a boat and bring back all the ice needed. Lemons in plenty can be taken to qualify the whiskey used to quench the water. This arrangement of duties will divide the labor properly and at the same time give each man about fifty pounds of light baggage, to which is added the weight of the tent and poles. It is always better to make camp in the early morning for such a trip. If not convenient to do this the stop should be made about 4 p. m., for it will take a couple of hours to pitch the camp and get it ready for supper. First of all, get out the tent and pitch it. Place it so that the sun will fall on the sides rather than the ends. Then, if you have enough of the ponchos, these can be arranged so that the fiercer rains and the sudden rains can be kept out. Stretch them over the tent. Let the tent be placed where there is a firm turf or clay, so that the stakes will stay put even if the winds do shake the tent from time to time.

After the tent is pitched lift the walls and let the air circulate until you are ready to place the bedding in position. This can be obtained from the nearest straw or hay stack. Of course, the man who fixed on the site also provided for plenty of hay or straw. This should be changed every day, or at least polished outside of the tent, and a goodly supply is essential. Then find a spot where you can dig into the ground and establish your provisions. Most of the staples will, of course, be kept in the two lockers carried with the party. One is the commissary's and one the quartermaster's. Let your odd clothing be placed in the latter, so that there need be as few bundles or trunks as possible. If the locker is a good-sized trunk it will hold a "power" of things and still not be too heavy for a couple of husky men to handle easily.

LOCATING THE FIREPLACE.

Locate your fireplace as nearly as possible where the smoke will not invade the tent, for once in the smoke will remain all night and make things decidedly uncomfortable. Have located it, dig into the ground for about a foot, build your fire and burn fuel enough to make a bed of coals. Then improvise a crane with a couple of forked sticks and a cross beam and you are ready to cook anything needed for your satisfaction. Then tell the men off into reliefs, carry in the hay and bed down the tent. Two men can do this while the rest are getting busy about supper, for on the first night or morning in camp the work piles up rapidly that it must be cut up into portions.

Reading material is generally out of place in a camp, but when one contemplates that some member of the party must be officer of the day at all times and that he must remain at the camp while the others are away during his tour of duty a good book might aid in passing the time. Of course, the entire party cannot stroll away in search of game and fish or they might return and find the camp looted. The captain will assign the man for duty with the camp for the next day before the boys turn in.

This is the manner of reaching the camp ground. Then the fun commences. Someone must cook. The man chosen for this duty escapes all other duties as soon as the party arises in the morning the officer of the day for the preceding day should lift the walls of the tent take out the hay and care for all the bedding. Ponches spread over the hay will prevent the influence of miasma from the ground. Blankets over these will make comfortable bedding. The police detail should fold up the blankets after a couple hours in the sun. Then they should be placed, still folded, in the tent again.

The most frequent error made by camping parties is to take too much along. If the party were going to the "bad lands" or the wastes of the Southwest, everything, including water, would be needed. But as it is supposed some lake within forty or fifty miles of Chicago is the objective point nothing need or should be taken which can be procured on the spot. Food supplies are abundant in the vicinity of any of these resorts and at reasonable figures. The best bargainer of the party should look after the supplies. Eggs, butter and fruits can be obtained and the campers who bother with such things in starting brand themselves as rank tenderfeet.

Only life in a camp is just what the party makes it. If the men work well together, are not afraid of tanning themselves and not afraid of work, then all will be well. There is work and hard work to do every day in a camp surrounded by the best modern conveniences, so that what is undertaken as mere play will prove a disappointment. The friends must accommodate and complement each other to obtain the benefits of the excursion. If they do this they can be safely left to their own devices to enjoy the week or more they are associated together in the outer world. Life under canvas is very pleasant or very irksome, as the party sees fit to make it.

WITH WOMEN IN CAMP.

The foregoing rules will apply to a camp where the sexes are both to be represented. But considerable additional baggage must be heaped. Additional care of the same general kind, with mockers, a camp stove modeled after that in use in the army, chairs and stools in abundance and swimming costumes for fun in the water are needed. But these can also be handled within very limited space, provided some man in the party is an experienced packer. No woman is the wife of an army officer with years of experience on the frontier and in canvas villages can pack the baggage into space small enough to go into one car. This is no reflection on the women, but a cold, hard fact.

With women and children in the camp the cares of the male portion are trebled. No man should go with such a party who is not willing to put up with a host of petty annoyances. They will seem to the man of family and would drive the crabbed bachelor to suicide. The wild Indian-like freedom of the camp where none but males are present is not possible, and the ladies, however accustomed to dining, need a degree of attendance which some men would not care to bestow. But there are compensations which more than make up for the severer discipline, and the best camp swimming is always one with women added to its numbers.

There are probably some fifty small lakes within a short ride of this city where good camping facilities abound. There is plenty of water for boating and swimming. There are fish of all kinds, and if the party is out late enough in the season there is an abundance of small game. The food eaten in camp has a relish that the best caterer in the city cannot impart to his most dainty viands.

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